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Will Please Lady
AND IMPROVE HER
Eyesight and Appearance.
N. LAZARUS
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN.
24 Queen's Road Central, Hongkong

The China Mail.



August 20, 1920. Temperature 78

Barometer 29.61

Rainfall 0.00 inch

Humidity 93

August 20, 1919, Temperature 82

No. 18,034

五拜禮

號十二月八年十二百九千一英

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 1920

日七初月七年庚申

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month

BUSINESS NOTICES

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MILD, MELLOW, MATURED.

Pre-war high quality still maintained

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TELEPHONE 616.

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

(THE EUROPEAN GARAGE)
CARS FOR HIRE IN HONGKONG AND KOWLOON
Agents in South China for:
Hudson, Essex, Dodge Brothers and Siddle-
Armstrong Motor Cars, Denby Motor Trucks
and U. S. Tyres.

GARAGE AT 24 DES VORCES ROAD. TEL. 482. GARAGE AT 26 NATHAN RD. KOWLOON

THE MOTOR UNION INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
AND
THE UNITED BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
FIRE, MARINE, LIFE AND MOTOR ACCIDENT.
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LADIES' TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS.
CHINESE PONGEE, CREPE AND OTHER
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Main Store and Showrooms - 37, Queen's Road Central.
Tailoring Department - 1, 3, & 5, Chin Lung Street.
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High

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Phones 186 & 188. Phones 186 & 188.

THE OPTICAL COMPANY

24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
SPECTACLES, EYEGLASSES,
LENSES, etc.
Optometrist in Charge - R. CHAN, O.D., D.
EYES TESTED FREE OF CHARGE.

ALEXANDRA BUILDING, HONGKONG. TEL. No. 2943.

DONNELLY & WHYTE.

WINE MERCHANTS.
Tel. 634. Tel. 634.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reader's Service to the China Mail.)

MINSK CONFERENCE.

STRANGE SILENCE BROKEN AT LAST.

OFFICIAL BOLSHEVIK REPORT.

LONDON, August 18.
At last the silence at Minsk has been broken by an official Bolshevik report of the proceedings there yesterday. The conference opened at 7 o'clock in the evening with a speech by Danilovsky, Chairman of the Russian Delegation, who reviewed the history of Russo-Polish relations and underlined Russia's Pacific policy. He emphasised Russia's respect for Poland's independence and her right to determine her own form of government. He also said that Russia must demand from Polish landlords such guarantees against renewed attacks as would not be necessary from the workers and peasants of Poland.

The conference adjourned until August 18.

"EXPLOITERS OF HUMAN LABOUR ABOLISHED."

LONDON, August 18.
The Bolsheviks claim that the establishment of Soviets is progressing in Eastern Galicia. The new authorities are "abolishing landlords, manufacturers, bankers and other exploiters of human labour." All real personal property is being transferred to the State.

NO AMERICAN LOAN TO POLAND.

WASHINGTON, August 18.
The State Department has accepted the view of the Treasury that the government cannot lend money to Poland as the sum of \$250,000,000 appropriated for loans to friendly European states is available only for operations against enemy states under which Russia is technically not included.

AN INTERNATIONAL CONSPIRACY?

PARIS, August 18.
The Temps fully agrees with Mr. Lloyd George's frankness regarding the "Council of Action" threats and declares that there exists an international conspiracy not only against the Treaty of Versailles but against the British Empire, the directors of which are carefully concealing from the workers their real aim, which is the dissolution of the Empire.

POLES CLAIM MARKED NEW SUCCESSES.

LONDON, August 18.
A Polish communique dated August 17 claims marked new successes. All Bolshevik attacks against Warsaw have been repelled and a new counter-offensive has begun on the line of the Demblin (Iwagrod). Kock capturing a number of towns. The enemy is retreating in a panic from the Vistula in the Ostrow section.

SUCCESSFUL COUNTER-OFFENSIVE.

PARIS, August 18.
A message from Warsaw states that the Polish counter-offensive, in which French officers, including two generals, are participating, on the front line is developing most successfully. The Bolsheviks have been repulsed along the whole northern front.

FRENCH MUNITIONS HELD UP.

PARIS, August 18.
The Allied High Commissioner at Danzig, Sir Reginald Tower, is holding up French ships with munitions for Poland on the ground that he has insufficient Allied troops to preserve order if further munitions are unloaded. French opinion is protesting on the ground that the Allied doctrine in wartime was that neutrals could furnish munitions without abandoning their neutrality.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE COVENANT.

LONDON, August 18.
Four amendments to the League of Nations Covenant will be submitted by Denmark, Norway, and Sweden for the consideration of the League at Geneva on January 1, one providing a fixed annual meeting, the second a special meeting on the demand of ten members of the League, a third making obligation to resort to arbitration more absolute and precise, and a fourth permitting a state in the vicinity of a blockaded state to maintain a certain degree of intercourse with the latter if necessary to prevent the blockaded state attacking its neighbour.

A SPIRITED DEFENCE.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, August 18.
Mr. Baker, Secretary for War, addressing the Democratic State Convention, made a spirited defence of the League of Nations. He declared that there would be no peace or disarmament without Article X of the Versailles Treaty, which was America's own invention.

OLYMPIC GAMES.

WINS FOR CANADA AND ITALY.

ANTWERP, August 12.
In the Olympic final for the 110 hurdles, Thomson (Canada) was first, Barron (America) second, and Murray (America) third. Thomson won by a 1 1/2 yards in 14 4/5 secs.

In the final 10,000 metre walk, Frigerio (Italy) was first, Pearson (United States) second and Gunn (Britain) third. Time 48 1/5. Mc-Master (South Africa) was fourth.

ANTWERP, August 18.
The Olympic final of the long jump was won by Petersen, Johnson, and Abrahamsson (all Sweden). The winner jumped seven metres and 15 centimetres.

CORK'S MAYOR IMPRISONED.

HUNGER-STRIKING EVER SINCE HIS ARREST.

LONDON, August 17.
The Lord Mayor of Cork has been deported to England by a destroyer. He has been hunger-striking ever since his arrest.

THE DOLLAR.

Today's closing rate 4/44
Today's opening rate 4/44

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reader's Service to the China Mail.)

HAMBURG-AMERICA AGREEMENT.

WASHINGTON, August 18th.
Admiral Benson, Chairman of the Shipping Board, has announced that the Board has approved of the arrangement with the Hamburg-America Line for the operation of American ships on the German trade routes. He emphasised that they did not want German money at the American end or any German investment in American companies. The passenger service between the United States and Germany starts within the year, the Americans agreeing to supply ships not exceeding a tonnage of 40,000.

The Hamburg-America line the west-bound, and the American company the east-bound freights.

NEW YORK LONGSHOREMEN.

NEW YORK, August 18th.
The President of the Longshoremen's Union announces that longshoremen who are on strike since April have voted to return to work.

LORD NORTHCLEIFF'S DEAL.

QUEBEC, August 17th.
The British companies in which Lord Northcliffe and Lord Northcliffe are interested have assumed ownership of the Gulf Pulp and Paper Company which daily turns out 150 tons of dry pulp.

ANGLO-FRENCH LOAN.

NEW YORK, August 17th.
Mr. Parmentier, representing the French Minister of Finance, states that France will pay off her share of the Anglo-French Loan which is maturing on October 15th.

PILGRIM FATHERS.

WELLFLEET (Massachusetts), Aug. 17th.
The people of Cape Cod district have begun a long series of celebrations in honour of the tercentenary of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers.

ARGENTINE AGREEMENT.

BUENOS AIRES, August 18th.
An agreement has been signed between the Argentine Republic and the United States, enabling American commercial travellers to carry on business throughout the whole of the Argentine on payment for a single licence.

GENERAL WRANGEL'S POSITION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 17th.
Heavy fighting is proceeding in the Crimea. The Bolsheviks, after receiving reinforcements from the Polish front, are attacking vigorously, supported by massed aeroplanes which are bombing General Wrangel's troops.

General Wrangel is holding his own. General Wrangel's raiders crossed the Don, and occupied Konstantinovskaya, cutting off the Tsaritsyn-Ekaterinodar Railway and threatening to isolate the Kuban cosacks.

The French warships in the Black Sea will, it is not improbable, lend a hand to General Wrangel.

NEW EMPRESS LINER.

LONDON, August 18th.
The Empress of Canada, the largest vessel in the Canadian Pacific service, was launched at Gouan. Her tonnage is 22,000, and she carries 84 passengers, 92 Asiatic steerage passengers, and a crew of 550.

RECOGNITION OF MEXICO.

WASHINGTON, August 18th.
With reference to the Excelsior's statement the State Department has issued an official communique which while denying that recognition was promised to the Mexican Government says that more conditions were required by the American Government than those enumerated in the Excelsior. It is declared that the American Government is disposed to await developments and see what stable government the present Mexican regime is able to establish and how it will perform its international obligations.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 17.

The Excelsior says the Mexican High Commissioner to the United States has sent a message to the Provisional President that President Wilson will recognise the present Government if the latter agrees to certain terms communicated by Mr. Colby which are stated to include payment of indemnities to the foreigners who suffered during the revolution and abrogation of the confiscatory decrees of the Carranza Government.

MONEY ORDER SERVICE.

BERLIN, Aug. 17.
The Money Order service with the British Colonies and post offices in foreign countries has been resumed.

CAPT. FRYATT'S SHIP SOLD.

LONDON, Aug. 17.
Captain Fryatt's vessel, the Brussels, realised £3,100 on the Baltic Exchange.

"WALLA WALLA BOATS"—The only European boats in the colony. Phone 3316.

BUSINESS NOTICES

J. T. SHAW

AERTEX CELLULAR PYJAMAS
The Most Comfortable Sleeping Garments for Present Wear.

CUT FULL

AND FREE

SO AS TO

ENSURE

PERFECT

COMFORT

TO THE

WEARER.

STOCKED

IN ALL SIZES

AND QUALITIES

WITH LONG

OR SHORT

LEGS. ONCE

WORN ALWAYS

WORN.



J. T. SHAW
SPECIALIST IN MEN'S WEAR.
Tel. 682. Next Door Hongkong Hotel.

THE PHARMACY

(FLETCHER & CO.)
QUEEN'S ROAD.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FRESH SUPPLY OF
ENGLISH SOAPS AND TOILET WATERS.

J. ULLMANN & Co.

French Firm, Established 1861.

Quality, Variety, Perfection.

THE GENERAL ELECTRIC Co. (of China), Ltd.

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG.

Telegrams, "Sparkless." Telephone 518

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THE GENERAL ELECTRIC CO., LTD., LONDON.

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Electrical Plant, Motors, Dynamo, Switch Gear, etc.

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LAMMERT BROS.

AUCTIONEERS, APPRAISERS
AND SURVEYORS.

Public Auctions.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

FRIDAY, August 27, 1920,
at 12 o'clock (noon),
at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,
(For Account of the Concerned),
The Wreck of theS.S. "CHIYO MARU,"
the now lies off the Lema Islands.Cash on fall of hammer when
wreck will be at purchaser's risk.
LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, July 31, 1920.

on

FRIDAY, August 27, 1920,
commencing at 12 o'clock (noon)
at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,
(For account of the concerned)Salved from the
S.S. "CHIYO MARU,"
3 Boilers,
dimensionslength 11' 5"
diameter 15' 2"
weight about 55 tons
now lying at the Taikoo Dockyard.Order for inspection may be had on
application to undersigned.LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, August 16, 1920.

Burglar and Fire-resisting

SAFES

"Prevention is better
than Cure."The Undersigned have just
received a new consignment of
Milner's Safes.LAMMERT BROS.,
Duddell Street.

INTIMATIONS

YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO
BE WITHOUT THEM.JUST received a large Consignment
of (1) LACTOGEN, the most digestive
food for infants which keeps good in
quality during Hot weather (2) LACTO
TOSE (Milk Sugar) for sweetening the
foods of Infants and Dyspeptics (3)
MILFORD-McGRATH FLUID INSECTI
CIDIDE the Best Fluid for destroying
Flies, Mosquitoes, Bugs, Flies and all
other Insect Pests in Summer days, and
(4) JOHN CAHILL'S GOLDEN
FLEECE, MAGIC and CINDERELLA
SOAPS for keeping everything clean in
houses.PRICES are Very Moderate. In
pection and Enquiries are cordially
invited.SHIU FUNG TAI & CO.,
Sole Agents for Hongkong and South China,
Nos. 47 & 49, Connaught Road Central, Hongkong.
Telephone Nos. 1129.

理代泰豐

LAWN
GRASS SEEDSGrass is Mother Nature's
Carpet provided to cover
the ground. If there is
an abundance of soft
green grass your home
will not only be more
pleasing but it will also
be more valuable.

GRACA & CO.,

DEALERS IN FLOWER AND
VEGETABLE SEEDS, POSTAGE
STAMPS, TOYS, &c.
No. 10, Wyndham Street,
P. O. Box 620. Hongkong.

JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear.

MADE
TO
ORDERCHERRY & CO.,
PEDDER STREET,
Opposite Hongkong Hotel
Telephone No. 491.
Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

MESSAGE HALL

Graduate from Nagasaki Manager School.
MAS. HAN INOUECHI
Phone No. 1964. 22 Stanley Street,
1st Floor.THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
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ASAHI BEER

ASAHI BEER
DAI NIPPON BREWERY COMPANY
Sole Agents:
MITSUI BROS. & CO., LTD.The "Three Castles"
CigarettesFOR EVERYDAY
SMOKING.The Cigarette
with the
Pedigree

This Advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

THE REAL TROTSKY.

A BRILLIANT GAMBLER.

No man for the job!—this was for
many years the curse of modern
Russia. The old regime dragged out
its agony without lighting upon a
statesman to save the Empire. The
Great War and the Liberal Revolution
gave birth to no heroes. The
Soviet, whose label—Communism—
precisely implies an absolute negation
of individualism, owes its power, by
a caprice of fate, chiefly to the
forceful personality of its two prom-
oters—Lenin and Trotsky.Although these men to-day ironi-
cally symbolize the two crown-shorn
heads of the pitifully bedraggled
Russian eagle, there is a striking
dissimilarity between them. Whereas
Lenin is a dreamer, for whom Karl
Marx stands as a Christ and his
doctrine as a gospel, Trotsky is
essentially a man of action, unswayed
by any Socialistic shibboleths, and
prompted only by insatiable personal
ambition. Lenin championed Social
Revolution because he sincerely be-
lieved his life's mission was to be the
St. Paul of Marxism; Trotsky
seconded him for different and purely
selfish reasons. In Imperial Russia
all paths to a brilliant career were
closed for a man of his origin; the
Liberal camp, where intensive politi-
cal partisanship prevailed, seemed
equally unfavourable for his aspira-
tion; Revolution remained obviously
his only road to power.Lenin is fanatically devoted to his
Soviet system, of which he does not
consider himself master, but merely
primus inter pares; Trotsky is only
waiting till the time is ripe to fling
the Soviets aside and himself seize
sole dictatorship. Accordingly, his
secret motto for the time being is—
*Tout pis, tout mieux.*A chauffeur once kept him wait-
ing 10 minutes for his car; Trotsky,
without saying a word, drew a re-
volver and shot him dead. Whereas
Lenin often saved the life of a man
needlessly sentenced upon the appeal
of his relatives, Trotsky invariably
replies:—"The word 'mercy' has no
place in our programme."Lenin's star is now on the decline,
that of Trotsky is rising.

ASTUTE ISOLATION.

Trotsky assumed quite an excep-
tional position in the Communist
Party as soon as its other leaders
split into two opposing factions; the
Extremists—believers only in ter-
rorism and world-revolution—and
Moderates, eventually prepared to
compromise in order to secure for
Russia a permanent regime as near
orthodox Marxism as possible. He
astutely isolated himself and at-
tracted a number of followers
who may all be termed Opportu-
nists. This gave him a free hand
to foster disputes between the two
main groups, and so to spin the fine
threads of a skilful intrigue for his
own ends. The Soviet, which seemedeager to patronize Jews, found a
determined opponent in the Orthodox
Church, always strongly anti-Semitic.
Trotsky did not lose the first
opportunity to smooth his own path
towards favourable personal inter-
course with this powerful antagonist
to Bolshevism. The Patriarch of
Russia applied for an additional
ration, apportioned by decree to men
of learning, to which, as doctor of
Theology, he felt himself entitled.
Trotsky instantly saw that he got it.
The Patriarch, when thanking him,
could not conceal surprise that
Trotsky, a Jew, should favour the
head of a Church hostile to Israel.
Trotsky replied—If you refer to the Jewish religion,
I have none. Religion to me is
merely opium for the intellect. As
to my origin, I cannot help
being born a Jew, but
I hate and despise all those of my
race, and they know it, since they
have cursed me in their synagogues!When the Extremists assumed
control of the Extraordinary Com-
mission, Trotsky remained indifferent,
being perfectly aware that power
based upon terrorism is short-lived, as
Terror has a peculiar, unailing logic
which has perforce to gather impetus
until a climax is reached, and is
followed at once by a sudden collapse,
which carries with it to ruin all its
adherents. He did not object either
to the Moderates taking over full con-
trol of Russia's economic life. He
saw it was a worthless asset, as the
country's welfare under Soviet rule
was doomed to complete disintegra-
tion in any case.

C.-I.N.C. OF RED ARMY.

Therefore, Trotsky's choice fell
upon another source of power—he
took over the supreme command of
Russia's armed forces. This post was
highly favourable for a political
gambler; it gave him wide oppor-
tunities to play his own cards without
being disturbed. Repeated counter-
revolutionary outbreaks were detri-
mental to the Soviet, but for
Trotsky's purposes they were favour-
able. Threatening danger increased
the importance of the Army's role.
He was granted a plausible pretext
to insist on "general mobilization." It
helped the Soviet to solve the difficult
question of holding in dumb sub-
mission an unreliable population of
many millions by means
of a few thousand devoted Com-
munists; every male adult in the
country, albeit for a time, could be
militarized and put under a close
and cruel discipline of a purely
German pattern. For Trotsky this
measure meant the autocratic control
of several million armed men.The Polish invasion, Wrangel in
the Crimea, and other military adven-
tures, will all draw to a close some
day. The Soviet will have no further
need to postpone demobilization,
and this will force the regime into a
deadlock, since the compulsory
Labour Decree is fast to be a com-
plete fiasco. The Soviet as a whole

IN 1917.

GERMAN'S PEACE OFFER.

Baron Coppee, who has been ar-
rested on a charge of selling benzol
and similar products to the Germans
during the war, played, it would
seem, a curious political part in 1917.
The *Soviet*, in a long article, declares
that in that year a certain French
lady whose daughter was married to
a German submarine officer went
from Germany to Havre through
Switzerland with a German passport
to convey to Baron de Broqueville,
the Belgian Premier, German
proposals for peace. In this
affair Coppee, who was a friend of
Baron de Broqueville, served as
intermediary. The Germans offered
to restore to Belgium her political,
territorial, and economic
integrity and to pay her damages;
to cede Alsace-Lorraine to France,
and to surrender Trieste and the
Trentino to Italy. Germany, on the
other hand, was to keep her colonies.Baron de Broqueville introduced
Coppee to M. Briand, although the
affair was kept secret, neither the
French nor the Belgian Cabinet being
informed of it. Coppee proceeded to
Switzerland with a view to meeting
Bethmann Hollweg there, and some
messages which he despatched to
Baron de Broqueville through the
Belgian Legation in Paris created
suspicion. A secret sitting of the
French Chamber took place, at which
M. Ribot asked whether Belgium was
still to be counted among the Allies.
The article in the *Soviet* has made a
considerable sensation in Brussels,
and several Deputies are determined
to bring the matter before the Cham-
ber. The *Morning Post* correspond-
ent says that a report of M. de
Gallifler, the Belgian Ambassador in
Paris, states that on November 2,
1917, at a lunch at the Hotel Meurice
M. Jules Cambon, formerly French
Ambassador in Berlin, said to Baron
de Broqueville:—"In these negotia-
tions with Coppee you have been
extremely indiscreet (leger)."is fully aware of it; but finding no
remedy it will be compelled in this
emergency to rely exclusively on
Trotsky.

A POSSIBLE BONAPARTE.

Whatever happens in Russia in the
near future, any possible political
change is certain to have Trotsky as
its prime mover; assuming he is still
alive—and his life is comparatively
secure. When questioned lately on
future prospects he sternly con-
fessed:—"Should we resign, I shall
not cede my power to any but an
absolute monarch. Terrorism alone
would provide general discontent
sufficiently enough to give me a second
chance in life to revolutionize Russia.
He is ready for the role of Bon-
aparte but does not hope to be
come Napoleon."

NOTICES.

G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

Hotel Mansions.

Agents for:—ADMIRALTY CHARTS,
ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,
KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,
ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,
High Class English Jewellery.

HEALTH against SICKNESS.

By taking our "ROOSTER BRAND" MACARONI, PASTE STARS,
EGG-NODDLES, VERMICELLI, or other kinds of Soup Stuffs REGULARLY
you will have no complaint of any kind of sickness, as all our Products being
manufactured from Flour of the Best Quality and under the most Sanitary
Method can be easily digested and give you GOOD HEALTH & STRENGTH.
Large quantities have been exported to various parts of the World.
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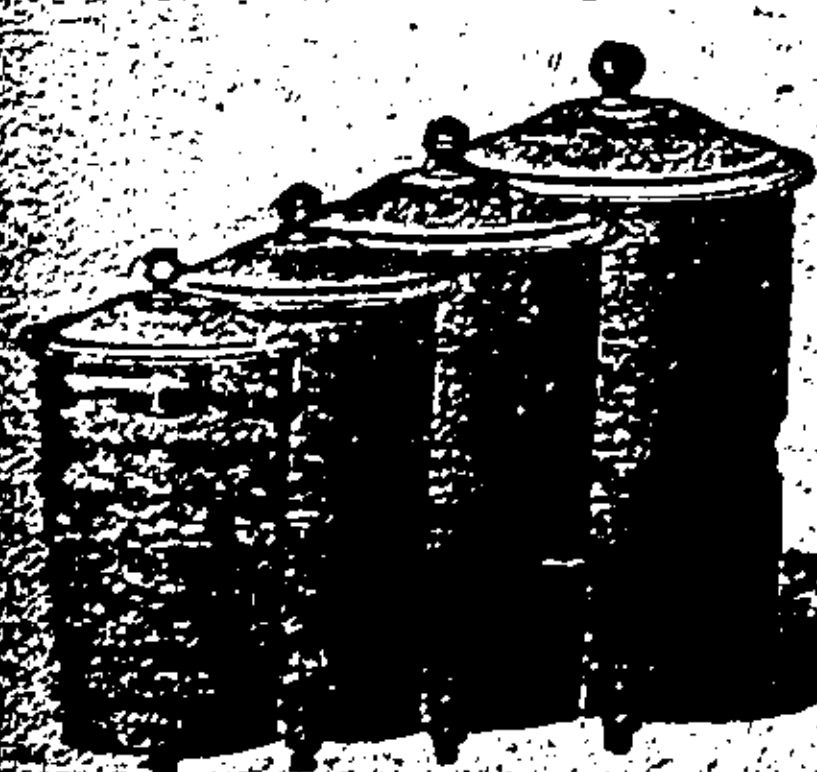
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The China Mail.

"TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE."

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, AUG. 20, 1920.

THE UNIVERSITY.

This is not to re-open the late controversy about University matters, but to warn the authorities that plans that are talked of for the future are not considered good. The Commission of Enquiry deal only, we understand, with finances, and if any appeal is to be made for further public support, we suppose we will learn sooner or later how our University stands as regards ammunition. As regards staff, it is understood that another professor has been induced to go, the inducement being £900 and a first-class passage. It is further understood that masters from local Government schools are to be asked to lecture at the University. No question of their fitness is raised. They did it, during the war, for pay; and so far as we know they did it well. It is understood, however, that they are now to be asked to do it in Government time. This cannot work without injury either to the University or the school they are taken from. Lectures require preparation, and school work (which requires full time and attention) must suffer if the lecturers are reasonably worked up. Superficially the signs do not indicate that the University is crippled for funds. They were recently advertising for tenders for tennis courts, and the cash paid in lieu of notice to the professors sent away may be noted in this connection. Surely economy, however necessary, can be managed in other directions than in whittling down the staff, and introducing part time lecturers who may be regarded as already sufficiently employed? There need be no acrimonious discussion in the public Press, that is certainly not desirable; but in the circumstances it would seem that more publicity is really necessary in the interests of the University and of education generally in the Colony, if such arrangements are to be put through by the Government without the advantage of public opinion or of expert advice. From all we can gather, we are inclined to think that the Director of Education, presumably acting for the Government, is not one who should be

given an absolutely free hand. After all, how much authority should the local Government wield in this connection? Has not the University its own governing body? Some adjustment of the relations of these bodies seems called for, and how far it is likely to come about, so long as a Hush policy is persisted in, we do not care to prophesy.

HOW TO MAKE MONEY.

Open a restaurant. Sell lots of tickets. Then close temporarily, "for repairs." Re-open in a few days, and inform the customers who come with the tickets they paid for that the business has changed hands, and that they must pay again.

Up to a day or so of closing, the Victoria Cafe, between Jardine's and the Dragon Garage, sold books of tickets, "good for" ten meals, at the usual reduction on ordinary tariff. They gave no warning whatever that they were on the point of selling their business to a new proprietor who would not recognize their obligations.

There were complaints to the *China Mail*, which investigated. Recently we notified ticket holders that the re-opened cafe was honouring these tickets. This we were justified in doing, as on three separate occasions one of our representatives lunched there and was allowed, without question, to pay with one of the tickets, sold before the place temporarily closed. On Tuesday, however, a ticket holder had his ticket rejected, and was asked to pay cash. They referred him to the liquidator.

That gentleman, beyond assuring us that "the present owners are entirely different to the old ones, although they may be employing some of the staff of the former proprietor," offers no help. He says he does not know Ng Ma Chuen, whose signature is holographed across the back of the dishonoured tickets. But he is advertised as the liquidator of the old company, and announces a meeting of creditors for Monday at 11 a.m. Presumably holders of these tickets are creditors, and will be given an opportunity of saying what they think about this annoying way of doing business. To sell meal tickets within a day or so of closing down, and not to make arrangements with the new proprietor for honouring these, has a very unpleasant look about it. The employees who actually sold these dishonoured tickets are still there.

"POLICEMAN" AND "ONLOOKER."

The correspondence between "Onlooker" and "Policeman" is drifting the way of all such things, but we cannot help that. The *China Mail* is the ever open forum for public opinion, and we suppress no letters that we are not obliged to suppress by law or morals.

With regard to the point or points at issue, we consider both our correspondents are partly in the right. "Onlooker" was right to call public attention to what he saw, and "Policeman" was right to object to any false impression that a badly worded letter seemed likely to convey. It should have been obvious to anyone that "Onlooker" was not able to express his ideas properly in English, his knowledge of the language being far from perfect. It should also have been plain that no one would dream of contending that because some policemen are wicked, all policemen are wicked. The two will presumably go on "scoring off" each other contentedly and complacently until one or other of them gets tired of the sport. Meanwhile, readers who think it a bore are not obliged to read their letters. We refer to the matter chiefly to remind "Policeman" that newspapers when properly conducted are also policemen. The most important function of the Press is to inform the public of the functions of the police. We disagree with him entirely in his claim that the complaint or report should go in the first instance privately to the head of the police, not because we doubt that this official would investigate and deal with the matter properly, but because the proposition implies a denial of the proper and most important function of the Press, as a discoverer of matters requiring reform, and a permanent check on wrong-doing. More or less deliberate attempts have from time to time been made in Hongkong, sometimes with a regrettable measure of success, to discourage the Press from so functioning. We acquit "Policeman" of this intention, but that particular argument of his, if allowed to pass, will tend to further those misguided efforts. There is no reason why the head of the police, or any other official, should ignore complaints made in the Public Press. They could investigate any apparently reasonable charge of this sort just as well from information published as from information sent to them privately, but for this official local convention that no notice should be taken of the newspapers. Our method incidentally offers the public some guarantee that the matter will be attended to, for otherwise the public is entitled to assume that a charge ignored is a charge that is well founded, and that the officials who refuse to consider it are guilty of connivance. Moreover, such open complaints alarm the offenders, and discourage repetition of their faults. "Onlooker," of course, in this particular instance, would have been better advised to state simply just what did happen, and to leave general remarks on the subject to those better able to express and to weigh them. If he saw a really bad case of maltreatment, he should follow at a discreet distance, up to the Police Station, and respectfully ask the officer at the desk for permission to volunteer evidence of what he had seen, and then to give it calmly and unemotionally. But while that is what we would do, most people would consider it awkward to do much of them, and we should sympathise with their reluctance to take so much trouble. What then? Rather than have such things ignored, we would have them written to the *China Mail*, stating simply what they saw. "Policeman" would have them write to the C.S.P. He overlooks one simple consideration, that they are us to shield them from the malice of the officer accused, whereas they do not know for certain that the C.S.P. would be as careful for their interests.

WINSTON CHURCHILL
CAUGHT OUT.

Mr. Winston Churchill is not as a rule of a pacifist disposition. His deliberate evasion of the Gollin issue therefore has a very special significance, says the *New Witness*. The entirely feeble and inadequate explanation of Mr. Bonar Law that the interview with the Russian general has been inaccurately reported in parts is apparently the only defence Mr. Churchill is prepared to offer. According to the document, which discovered by the Labour mission to Russia, has been reprinted in the *Daily Herald*, the *Daily News* and the *Manchester Guardian*, Mr. Churchill admitted that he was not only in close relations with Admiral Koltchak, but that he accepted the latter's instructions as to the manner in which he was to induce the Cabinet to recognise the Admiral's Government. A most

damaging accusation, which Mr. Churchill refuses to meet. There are only two courses open to a man of honesty in such a matter; he must either repudiate the accusation, not in part but in whole, or attempt to justify the part he played. Had the document been a forgery Mr. Churchill would most certainly have said so. He is never afraid of vehement language and would have taken the earliest possible opportunity of phrasing his opinion. He has not done so, however, neither has he offered any explanation to the House of Commons. At the present moment, therefore we are faced with the amazing spectacle of a Minister of War who, discovered to have been in negotiation with a foreign general, and to have pledged this country to a policy of aggression, refuses to make any statement, and is content to let the imputation of the gravest possible nature; the facts so far as they are known very clearly show that on the plea of dispatching a relief force to Russia he was actually designing a campaign against that country. How far Mr. George was in his confidence it is impossible to say, nor is it worth while to emphasise the absurdity of a situation in which a Minister of War is able to involve the British Army without the avowed knowledge of the Cabinet or the consent of Parliament. Mr. Churchill's silence suggests that his negotiations with General Pilsudski in relation to the Polish campaign were on a par with his arrangements with Admiral Koltchak, and that at the very time that the Prime Minister was insisting on the necessity of resuming relations with the Soviet Government the Minister of War was actively assisting military measures against them. Parliament in its present decadent condition is apparently prepared to swallow the situation and the Georgian Press follows suit. There still remains, however, sufficient honesty and determination in the country to force things to an issue. Surely Mr. Churchill cannot be allowed to play pitch and toss not only with our national honour but with our army? We (*China Mail*) agree.

INCOME TAX
SPECIALISTS.

It was pure coincidence that on the day we were answering "Stockbroker" about the recovery of income tax we received a letter from a Londoner calling himself an "income tax specialist." We did not print his letter—it was a cheeky attempt to get a free advertisement for his business address—but we inserted a parenthesis saying that for Britons resident abroad, claiming under the form we dealt with, these "experts" are expensive and quite unnecessary. That is so. The form issued from the Claims Branch, Cecil Chambers, 88, Strand, W.C.2, is so simple that any intelligent person reading it through carefully (and especially the lucid notes on the back can fill it up correctly and be sure (if he is entitled) of getting his money back. We achieved the feat ourselves without "expert" aid, and were successful every time.

The only item of fresh information in the letter we did not print was the statement that "relief is proposed to be extended to British subjects anywhere," and we do not know what it means, because British subjects everywhere, whose situation fitted the terms of the document, have always been entitled to this relief. It is probably an incorrect allusion to the movement afoot to relieve those who pay income tax at both ends—a circumstance manifestly unfair.

By the way, we do not profess ability to help those who are so fortunate (or unfortunate) as to possess or retain the use of a residence in the United Kingdom. They are not "resident abroad," but only sojourners, and in their case the business is fearfully and wonderfully complicated by the Act of 1918, and the assistance of an expert or "specialist" (meaning one who has mastered the ifs and tns of this weird Act) might well be invoked.

As briefly as possible this seems to answer local requirements:—All residents abroad pay tax at the highest rate on all income derived from the United Kingdom, and no claims of relief or repayment are admissible, unless the claimant (1) is or has been a Crown servant (2) is a widow of a Crown servant, or (3) is a missionary, or (4) proves residence abroad "for the sake of health." Dividends etc. issued by the London office of a business conducted abroad rank as income from sources within the United Kingdom.

Example:—A Hongkong man whose income exceeds £700 from either or both sources has no claim. If his total income from both is not over £700, he may claim an abatement of tax on his Home income—if he come within the definitions 1 to 4, but not otherwise.

Four New Launches are under construction for the "WALLA WALLA" Fleet.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Mr. Justice Skinner-Durp leaves for Shanghai to-morrow.

Some of the members of the World's Sunday School Convention are expected to arrive on Sunday by the "Empress of Russia."

The Police Bureau of Canton has granted permission to people whose surnames are Chung to organise a clan self-government association.

The death is reported from Ipoh of Sgt. Major Kirkland, of the M. S. V. R. Mr. Kirkland was badly burnt about a week ago and taken to hospital.

The late Mr. Alexander Moir, sometime of Hongkong and London, and latterly residing at Elgin and Grantown-on-Spey, left estate valued at £19,000.

A non-poisonous snake 10 feet long was killed by Sgt. Rozekwry, of Hunghom Police Station, near the China Light and Power Co.'s premises yesterday.

In the interport swimming events at Kobe, Shanghai won at water polo, 5-0. The Kobe team, though considered good, was hopelessly outclassed by the Shanghai men.

Mr. Henry Augustus Cox, an Englishman, Professor of English at Waseda University, is reported to have been given permission by the Japanese authorities to become a naturalized Japanese subject.

The wedding took place at Clydebank, Dumfriesshire, on July 10, of Robert, eldest son of the Hon. Dr. Lim-Boon Keng, O.B.E., and Margaret, younger daughter of Mr. James Torrance, of Clydebank.

It is understood that the Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Company has placed an order for four oil tankers, of 8,400 tons each, with Kowloon Dock. Two ships of that size are now being built at the Dock for Norwegian owners.

The death took place at Hankow, on August 8 of Mr. F. Bignel, chief officer of the China Navigation S.S. "Wuchang." He joined the China Navigation Company 12 years ago and recently returned from home leave.

A big naval draft is about to be despatched to the China Station for distribution amongst the ships here. Lieutenant-Commander E. E. C. Tufnell has been appointed to take the draft out to Hongkong, assisted by Lieutenant W. Harper.

The Sunday steamer to Macao (Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s service) is announced to leave Macao in future on the return trip to Hongkong at 5 p.m. The steamer from Macao on Monday mornings will leave at 7 a.m., instead of 8.30.

Permission has been granted to Captain D. C. Macintyre, R.N.R., O.B.E., Harbour Master of Penang, to wear the order of the Sacred Treasure (3rd Class) conferred upon him by the Emperor of Japan for services rendered to the Japanese Navy during the war.

Det. Sgt. Kilkenny of Shanghai on Wednesday night of last week arrested an American named W. F. Cameron, employed by Messrs. Anderson, Meyer and Co., on a charge of larceny. The prisoner was taken to the U.S. jail pending trial. The sum involved is understood to be \$2,000.

A London art critic writes in almost comical terms about the "depression" among buyers of pictures in that city. This depression, he says, which is perhaps attributable to "the burdens of taxation and a probable capital levy," was responsible for the failure of Romney's portrait of Sir Christopher and Lady Sykes to each more than 27,000 guineas (about \$135,000) at Christie's. Yet the artist himself received only about \$700 for the painting!

Over 150 players took part in a whist drive and dance on Wednesday evening by the given R. E. Junior N.C.O.'s and Sappers' Club in the R.E. Theatre, Wellington Barracks. The winners were:—Ladies—1, Miss Green (149); 2, Miss Conroy (149); 3, Mrs. Beard (139); 4, Mrs. Davis (139); 5, dooby, Mrs. Ludds (115). Gents—1, Sgt. Major Collins (157); 2, Mr. Marsh (150); 3, Sgt. Major Flynn (148); 4, Mr. A. N. Other (148); 5, dooby, C. S. M. Woodford (110).

Are fat men slow-witted? The *San Francisco Chronicle* asks the question and answers it in the negative. "While Shakespeare made Cressida say, 'Let me have men about me that are fat,' averring that lean men 'think too much,'" the *Chronicle* cites—Napoleon, Blomack, Li Hungchang, Cromwell, Joffre, Clemenceau, Taft, Dumas, and Victor Hugo as men of brains and not of adiposities. Thomas Reid might have been included in the list of quick-witted men of girth, though he objected to being called 'fat,' declaring that 'no gentleman weighs over three hundred pounds.'

CORRESPONDENCE.

A BID FOR "POLICEMAN'S"
GRATITUDE.[To the Editor of the *China Mail*.]

SIR,—I am delightfully pleased to read of "Policeman's" further remarks on the subject under review. His words are such that a still further comment on the matter is unnecessary to every degree. May I point out to him that when a subject is being discussed, by people like myself who desire to see things go in the right direction, there must be something serious about it. Notes with particular interest, of what "Policeman" is really aiming at, when he continues to say that I ought not to blame the whole Force, just for the misconduct of one of its members. Who is he anyway? To the best of my remembrance, I have never been marking any special member of the Force for giving unnecessary treatment to would-be prisoners, only give my comments on those who are accustomed to make arrests. If "Policeman" has his own way to think that too much public comments are unfair, then I would ask him for what reason or purpose, people sit up and think right away of a thing, and express it in the papers for people to read as well as for general discussion. "Policeman" as a defender of his title, ought in some ways to defend against "Injustice," and if he is really trying to come forward in the light as a valuable servant of his line, rendering protection to it whenever possible, which he of course is entitled to perform, should help to clear away some injustice. No doubt "Policeman" will remember something about the Juvenile Hawkers. The recent comments on the subject are still fresh in our minds, and as long as the children in the Courts are being fined and imprisoned, for not taking out a licence in their trade, (which on occasions they are bluntly refused), justice is on my side to say that somebody knows no law. Nothing has yet been done to this question, and is it fair and justifiable for "Policeman" to argue against comments of this sort.

In conclusion, I wish to point out to "Policeman" that all the while, I am lending him a hand for the good working of the Force to which he has the honour to belong, and am sharing in my part in the interests of the Colony for the continual welfare of "Our Force."—Yours, etc., "ONLOOKER."

August 20, 1920.

RECOVERING INCOME TAX.

[To the Editor of the *China Mail*.]

DEAR SIR,—With reference to the leader in your issue of yesterday dealing with my letter to the *Daily Press* on the subject of reclaiming Income Tax, perhaps you will allow me to make the following observations:—

1st My object was purely to inform the public of certain facts which had come to my notice as the result of an actual claim made for refund of Income Tax.

2nd. I thought by giving the facts publicly afforded by the *Daily Press* I should save myself the trouble of continually explaining to my clients what could be done.

If you will again read my letter to the *Daily Press* you will observe that I distinctly stated that "There are other terms in the form referred to, but these two paragraphs cover most cases in which local residents are interested," which gives the impression (as it was intended to) that the information given did not purport to be complete and applicable to every case.

In accordance with your expressed desire, I enclose a copy of the Form, also the Income Tax Act of 1918 and a small book entitled "Your Income Tax"—a clear and simple guide. The last is really what it purports to be, but with the Act of 1918, and its 209 pages of close type, I humbly tender you my best wishes and sincere sympathy. If you can elucidate from it complete information for your readers on the reclaiming of Income Tax you will do a public service.

As facts are better than theories the following may interest you:—A. had 100 Hongkong Bank shares and through his attorney's inadvertence he was described in the Bank's London Register as domiciled in London. The Bank issued the dividend with Income Tax deducted at 6½ in the £.

A. then forwarded proof to London that he was not properly described as his domicile was Hongkong, and instructed his attorney in London to reclaim on his behalf. The attorney did so and obtained the refund. Incidentally A's income is over £700 per annum from Home securities of various kinds, and the securities are in the possession of the attorney who thus must be assumed to be in possession of the facts.

My impression is that your argument is based on conditions which formerly obtained but are no longer in force, but I will refrain from dogmatically stating that this is so, as the Act, as you will presently realize, is not to be treated lightly with impunity.

In conclusion, I accept your reproof in all humility, but if you will believe me, I never intended to exult at the working man. My hit was

LOCAL P . . . ?

THE STAR.

(To N. . .)

How sweet is the radiance of the Star,
It effaces the grief of tortured breast:
I am content to behold it from afar,
When at Happy Valley I set down to rest.

It twinkles now and glimmers like gold,
As if from heaven its soul would depart;
I see it suffers, but cannot unfold
Its secret deep to a distressed heart!

The night is gloomy, it hides a mystery,
And the Star twinkles as if it would say;
Why behold me and your feeling betray,
If you will find a Star among the Clay?

—ESANIP.

A TERRIBLE DEATH.

SEVENTY-FOOT FALL.

SCAFFOLDING COLLAPSES.

While engaged on some repair work on the roof of No. 6 B. Block, Military Quarters, Kennedy Road, on Wednesday, a Chinese youth fell a distance of 70 feet and was killed instantaneously.

The unfortunate lad, it appears, was standing on a bamboo scaffolding hauling tiles to the roof of the building, when the scaffolding suddenly collapsed, bringing the youth down with it.

His remains were removed to the public mortuary.

LANDSLIDE ENQUIRY.

EARTH-COOLING'S DEATH.

JURY CENSURE CONTRACTOR.

"We find deceased (Lee Wing) met his death on the 7th, as a result of a landslide at Taiwan, Hunghom. In our opinion the accident could have been prevented had the contractor removed the earth on the top of the cutting at an earlier stage of the work. We consider that the contractor should have taken this precaution, especially in view of the abnormal rainfall this year," was the verdict returned (after a brief retirement) by Messrs. G. E. Stewart, F.C.M. Hurley and G. Stark, the jury which heard the inquiry conducted by Mr. R. O. Hutchison, as Coroner, into the death of a Chinese earth-cooler who was killed in a landslide at Taiwan, Hunghom, on August 7.

When the inquiry was resumed yesterday, Mr. A. S. MacKichan, the architect in charge of the work at Taiwan, stated that he did not give any instructions as regards the cutting of the earth. The matter of dealing with boulders was left to the contractor but if witness saw anything dangerous he would at once order steps to be taken. It was not the business of the overseer to order the face of the boulder to be cut off. The accident could hardly have been prevented if the boulder was not removed. It was more advisable to remove the boulder than to shore it up. The contractor was responsible for the shoring and any accident. This year's rainfall was abnormal.

rather at the Prime Minister, as I think almost anyone could have seen. As to "Booze Fighters" they are in evidence in almost any section of the community. The term was used for lack of a better.

My reply to your statement that "We could rub along without our stockbrokers but not without our workers" is that in Hongkong we did try to do without our Stock brokers when our Stock Exchange was closed from 5th August to about 20th October, 1914. The experiment was not a success as the Banks quickly found that they could not value or realize the securities in their possession, against which advances had been made. We were then approached with a request to reopen, which we did, and eventually were instrumental in liquidating an amount, running into several millions of dollars, the bulk of which was sold here on Home account and invested in England in War Loans and other securities, not a bad effort for only fifteen "workers." I think you will have the justice to admit.

The most rudimentary knowledge of economics should suffice to convince anyone that a Stock Exchange has its place in any business community, just as clearly definable as, shall we say, a Bank's. Economic interdependence reaches out to almost any branch of legitimate trade it is possible to cite.

Kindly return the documents sent herewith after they have served your purpose.—Yours, faithfully,

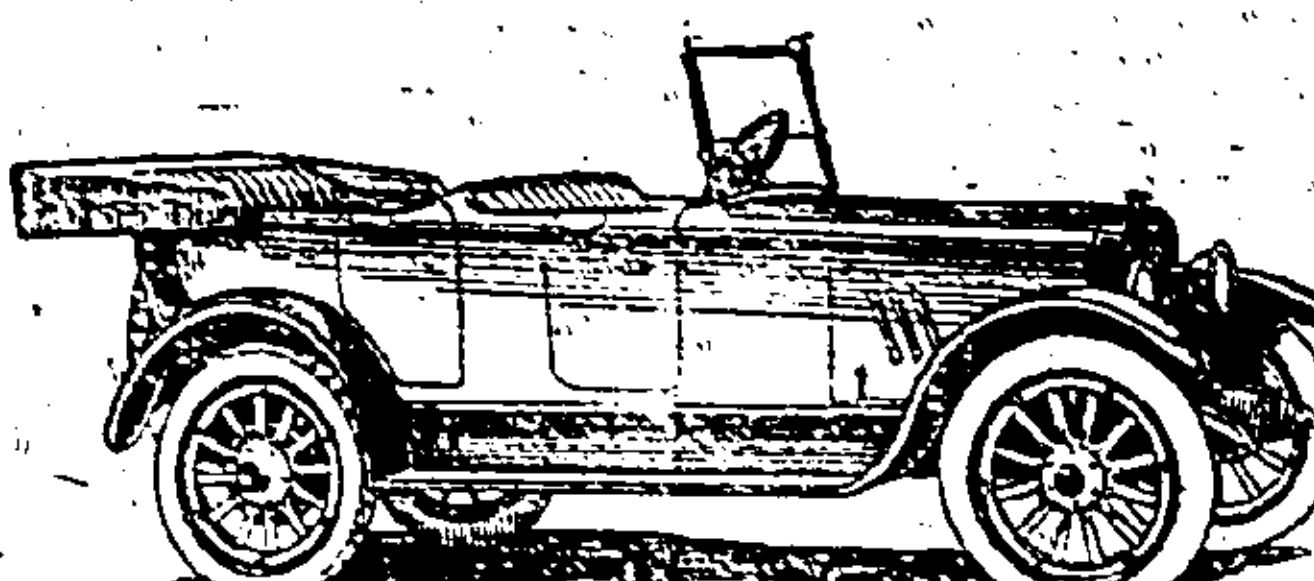
JOHN W. TAYLOR.

Hongkong, August 20, 1920.

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TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

MESOPOTAMIA.

STILL MORE TROUBLE IN KURDISTAN.

POLITICAL OFFICER KILLED

LONDON, August 18.
The Times correspondent at Teheran states that the situation in Mesopotamia is not improving. The line of communication in Persia has been completely interrupted. Bakuba, 30 miles from Bagdad has been looted. It is reported that Colonel Leachman, a well known political officer, was killed at Feluja. An attempt was made to murder a political officer at Erbil 50 miles from Mosul, indicating a recrudescence of trouble in Kurdistan. POSITION SUBSTANTIALLY IMPROVED.

LONDON, August 18.

Alarming reports having reached London, via Paris, that the situation in Mesopotamia is becoming worse and that the rebels are trying to encircle Bagdad, Reuter learns that the position last week was admittedly serious, but more recent reports indicate a general substantial improvement. Railway communications between Bagdad and Persia, Bagdad and Hillah, and Bagdad and Mosul have been restored.

AN UGLY INCIDENT.

GERMAN CROWD ATTACKS FRENCH CAVALRY.

BERLIN, August 18.

Crowds at Kattowitz in Silesia demonstrating against the Russo-Polish war, attacked French cavalry killing a trooper. The French replied with machine guns and grenades, killing nine and wounding twenty-six rioters. The police refused duty and the crowd besieged the police stations in order to obtain arms. The French ultimately withdrew from the streets. STREETS BARRICADED.

BERLIN, August 18.

Subsequent to the sanguinary encounter at Kattowitz, the people paraded the streets singing "Wacht am Rhein." They then sent a deputation to the inter-Allied Commission at Kattowitz at 11 o'clock in the night requesting the disarmament and withdrawal of the occupation troops. The French colonel emphatically declined and the crowd's anger increased. At 1 o'clock in the morning there was uninterrupted rifle fire. Hand grenade explosions were audible. It is reported that a French officer was then addressing the crowd. The Vossische Zeitung later reports that French troops barricaded all the streets of Kattowitz.

"COUNCIL OF ACTION"

REPRESENTATIVES FORCED TO LEAVE FRANCE.

PARIS, August 18.

Messrs. Adamson and Gosling departed for Britain this evening after a day's sojourn in Paris. When lunching in a boulevard cafe the Police Commissary intimated that if they had not left by this evening an expulsion order would be issued. The delegates subsequently visited the Interior and Foreign Offices with a view to obtaining permission to prolong their stay. Permission was refused.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE IN AMERICA.

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, August 18.

The House of Representatives ratified the women's suffrage amendment which the State Senate passed last week, Tennessee being the 36th State in favour of the measure. This makes the Bill valid which Congress already passed giving women the federal vote.

THE "NANKING."

NEW UPPER DECK.

IMPROVED VENTILATING SYSTEM.

A new upper deck was built on the China Mail steamship, "Nanking" while she was docked at San Francisco before her present homeward voyage.

Her boats have been placed on the newly constructed deck, thus leaving the whole of the spacious promenade deck for recreation and sports of the passengers. The life boats had formerly been on the promenade deck, which, although wide, was not considered roomy enough for the 260 passengers the ship carries. The two weeks required for the building of the additional deck had been provided for by the company in making up the ship's schedule so that she is still running on the previously announced time.

A new midship ventilating system will be installed in the "Nanking" at Hongkong on this trip. The new system will greatly improve the ventilation of the cabins on the second and third decks.

On her return voyage the "Nanking" will take to America 250 Chinese university students who are being sent under the terms of the return of the American share of the Boxer indemnity. They will be distributed to various universities throughout the United States.

A HOLD UP.

JUDGE VERSUS CRACKERS.

A SUPREME COURT EPISODE.

For about ten minutes the business of the Appeal Court was held up this morning by the explosion of a long string of crackers. For two or three minutes the Acting Chief Justice matched his vocal organs against the noise. He lost. He stopped the reading of his judgment and leaning back held converse with his learned brethren, awaiting a cessation of the din. As the minutes passed the smiles faded from the faces of judges and counsel, an extremely bored look becoming general. At last came the nerve shattering finale. Wigs were adjusted and the judgment proceeded. But only for half a dozen words. The noise of crackers rang out again but it was only a short spasm and the Court proceeded with its business.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General from the Manila Observatory at 10 p.m., yesterday:—
Low-pressure area extending from China Sea to the Pacific, across Northern Luzon and the Balingang Channel. A real typhoon may develop later.

APPEAL DISMISSED.

THE KUNG HONG CASE.

THIS MORNING'S JUDGMENT.

The Full Court of Appeal, consisting of the Acting Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Gompertz, Mr. Justice Turner, and Mr. Justice Wood, gave judgment in the appeal of Fong Yung Chau (appellants) and Wong Lam Sang (and Chan Tse Hing respondents), in which the appellants asked that the judgment in this action given on June 16th 1920 be set aside and that a new trial be had on the grounds that the verdict was contrary to the weight of the evidence and that since the date of the judgment it had come to the knowledge of the appellants that the steamship Kung Hong was attached by the Magistrate of the Hoi Fung district, in the province of Kwangtung, prior to the date of alleged agreement for sale and the respondents have shown that such evidence could not under reasonable exertion have become known to the appellants, prior to the date of the said judgment, and that Mr. Justice Gompertz improperly admitted in evidence in this action evidence to the effect that the respondents were entitled as principals to claim on a Chinese document dated January 10 1919, which was signed by Chan Tse Hang in which he was described as owner of the "Kung Hong."

In the Court below the respondents were defendants in an action brought by Wong Lam Sang and Chan Tse Hing in respect to the purchase of the ship Kung Hong, running between Hongkong and Shan Mi. Plaintiffs alleged that the defendants agreed to purchase the vessel for \$76,000 but failed to do so, thereby causing plaintiffs to suffer damages to the extent of \$21,547.

The judgment was for the plaintiff, Mr. W. H. Drummond, instructed by Mr. W. B. Hind, appeared for the appellant, and Mr. Eldon Potter and Mr. F. C. Jenkin instructed by Mr. G. R. Haywood, for the respondents. In the course of his judgment the Acting Chief Justice said the first ground of the appeal was that the finding in favour of the respondents in the Court below was against the weight of the evidence. He had listened very carefully to the argument for the appellants but he was unable to alter the findings of fact at which he arrived in the Court below. His Lordship formed a very poor opinion of the appellant's candour when he was in the witness box and had occasion to caution him more than once that unless he would return a straightforward answer to a plain question it was bound to tell against him. The appellant's case on this ground failed.

On the ground that fresh evidence had been obtained by the appellant since the date of the judgment His Lordship commented on the affidavits that had been filed and remarked that the Court asked Mr. Drummond to satisfy them that if admissible this evidence would be in any way conclusive in favour of the appellant. It was put to Mr. Drummond that the attachment of the vessel appeared to be by way of security only, that it appeared that the vessel was released on a bond being given and that in any case she would have been finally released on the payment of a sum of \$17,000. Mr. Drummond admitted that he could put his case no higher than this and was informed that the evidence seemed to the Court in no way conclusive and would not appear to be a valid defence. The Court refused to hear Mr. Drummond on the ground that it was not covered by his notice of motion. Mr. Drummond then applied for leave to amend his notice of motion. The appellant filed a declaration on August 10, in which he stated that the documents obtained from the Chinese Court afforded conclusive evidence that the ship at all relevant times was not the property of the respondents. This information then was before the appellant's legal advisers for at least a week, yet no application was made to amend until the point had been decided against him. In His Lordship's opinion the application was too late. On the third ground that evidence was improperly admitted, His Lordship reviewed the practice of the Court in dealing with Chinese documents and held that this ground also failed. Dealing with the application suggesting that evidence should be taken on the translation of a Chinese document His Lordship said that in his view it was no more than an application by a party who had failed in the Court below to be allowed to call now evidence which was available to him at the trial but which he did not choose to call. He thought the appeal should be dismissed with costs.

Mr. Justice Skinner Turner also gave a written judgment, being of opinion that the appeal should be dismissed with costs.

Mr. Justice Wood agreed. Mr. Potter explained to their lordships that it had been necessary for them to get certain documents from Canton in reply to an affidavit by the other side. He asked that the expenses in connection with this should be allowed.

Mr. Drummond raised no objection, simply asking for an undertaking.

POPULAR INSPECTOR.

LEAVES FOR HOME.

SIXTEEN YEARS IN HONGKONG.

The Hongkong Police Force has lost another valued member by the departure at noon to-day, on the s.s. "Kalyan," of Sub-Inspector James Hedge, who is retiring on well earned pension after sixteen years' faithful service in the Force. Inspector Hedge arrived in Hongkong on May 15, 1904. He saw four years' service at the front.

A very popular man, Inspector Hedge was much esteemed by his colleagues who gave him a right royal send off. Among the many difficult cases Inspector Hedge has tackled during his connection with the Force, the Mee Cheong Studio robbery and the motor bandits, both of which are quite recent, will be best remembered. In both these cases, Inspector Hedge took a prominent part and it was through his untiring efforts that the studio robber and at least one of the bandits were brought to justice. For this notable service, Inspector Hedge was recently awarded the Police medal. We join with his friends and colleagues in wishing Inspector Hedge a bon voyage and the best of luck.

AMERICAN CONSULATE.

MR. ANDERSON NOT COMING BACK.

GONE TO ROTTERDAM.

The American Consulate General has received a letter from Mr. George E. Anderson, Consul General, to the effect that he has been ordered to Rotterdam for duty. While no definite assignment of Mr. Anderson to another post than Hongkong has been made by the State Department it is indicated that he will not return to the Far East. The Consulate General at Hongkong has no information as to a successor.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[BY COURTESY "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

RETRENCHMENT IN DEPARTMENTAL STAFFS.

PEKING, Aug. 18.

A Mandate is being issued ordering retrenchment of Government Departmental Staffs, by the elimination of "men of indifferent ability holding concurrently several posts."

It is estimated that if the instruction is carried out, the reduction will affect about eighty per cent. of the staff, and an economy of about sixty per cent. in the expenditure will result.

THE VICTORS LEAVING THE CAPITAL.

PEKING, Aug. 18.

General Wu Pei-fu, who arrived in the capital quietly, on Saturday, departed on Tuesday evening. Tschun Tsao Kun leaves on Thursday and Tschun Chang Tso-lin on Saturday.

that they should be stopped if possible. Mr. Potter gave the undertaking and said that the cable had already been sent.

Their lordships agreed and ordered that in case of dispute the question should come before the Acting Chief Justice and the Puisne Judge.

SERIOUS ASSAULT.

TRUPE WHO USED HAMMER.

ONLY SIX WEEKS.

The "tough" who was alleged to have been employed by a Chinese barber in West Point to assault his assistant because the latter had started a rival business next door was yesterday afternoon convicted by Magistrate Hutchison on a charge of voluntarily causing grievous bodily hurt, and sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment with hard labour.

Mr. C. F. Mason appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. B. L. Potter was for the defence. The defendant assaulted the complainant with a hammer in Fat Hing Street, inflicting an ugly wound on his head, which required five stitches.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

(NEDERLANDSE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPIJ)

Capital fully paid F. 80,000,000 £8,668,666 Reserves " " 42,812,884 £2,542,774

Head Office at Amsterdam

Beg to announce that on the 1st October next, a branch will be opened at CALCUTTA (Br. India). Hongkong, August 20, 1920.

BRITISH CONCESSION—SHAMEEN, CANTON.

FOR SALE.—LOT No. 62, immediately behind the Russian Consulate, with an area of 12,645 square feet, measuring 90 x 104½ feet, frontage to creek which is adjacent to Western Exit leading to Coast Boats berth, Shamshui Railway and Grand Trunk Line to Hankow, now in construction. Apply to:—HARRIS DENT & Co.

WANTED.

AN ELECTRICAL or MARINE ENGINEER is required as a Shift Engineer at the Generating Station of the HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD. North Point. Apply in writing accompanied by details of experience and copies of testimonials to The Manager, HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD. St. George's Buildings.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (For Account of the Concerned.)

SATURDAY,

August 21, 1920, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

Several Cases Vango Sweet Sliced Chutney.

(Just arrived from Calcutta.) To be sold in lots to suit buyers.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, August 20, 1920.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY, August 21, 1920, at 11 a.m.

at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, One 7 x 9 Dodge Crusher complete with driving pulley and fitted with cast steel jaws.

On view now. Terms:—Cash on delivery.

LAMBERT BROS., Auctioneers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LIMITED.

FOR VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER, B.C.

VIA

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA

S. S. "METHVEN"

Will be despatched from Hongkong on or about the 31st August.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Canadian and U. S. Overland points.

For space & further particulars, apply to:—

P. A. COX,

Acting General Agent, C. P. O. S. Ltd.

NOTICES.

FURNISHING FABRICS JUST ARRIVED.

CRETONNES

A SPLENDID RANGE TO SELECT FROM

TAFETTAS

CASEMENT CLOTHES

ALL SHADES AND WITH BORDERS

FANCY MUSLINS

IN ARTISTIC PATTERNS

LACE CURTAINS

NEW DESIGNS

DUCHESSE SETS

CUSHION COVERS

DAINTY AND INEXPENSIVE

LAUNDRY BAGS

PRICES MODERATE AND INEXPENSIVE.

Lane, Crawford & Co.



COLUMBIA GRAFONOLA

THE SUPREME INSTRUMENT OF MUSIC

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD. (THE COLUMBIA SHOP)

ROUND THE ISLAND OF HONGKONG.

BY

THE BEST & MOST COMFORTABLE MOTOR CARS

AT

THE SPECIAL REDUCTION PRICES:—

HUDSON or CHANDLER, 7—passenger Motor Car \$12 00

OAKLAND, 5—passenger Motor Car \$ 9 00

Phone 2499.

BREEZY GARAGE,

161, Des Voeux Road, Central, (next to Sincere Co., Ltd.)

PEPSODENT

TOOTH PASTE

FRESH STOCK JUST ARRIVED.

COLONIAL DISPENSARY.

14, Queen's Road Central.

Telephone No. 1877.

PORT, CLARET & WHITE WINES.

From the oldest and most reliable Oporto Houses.

WORLD RENOWNED BRANDS

PORT WINES

Bello Sexo, per case of 1 doz. Qts, duty paid	\$33
Distincto, do do	31
Porto Club, do do	28
St. Antonio, do do	24
Frei Agostinho, do do	24

CLARETS

Vinho Tinto, do do	\$ 9
Collar, do do	14

WHITE WINES

Vinho Branco, do do	\$10
Casa Alto Douro, do do	12

AGENTS:—

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WINE MERCHANTS.

Tel. No. 134.

14, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

SHIPPING

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Sailings—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 5 p.m.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

SAILINGS.

To Macao—daily at 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. (Sundays at 9 a.m.).
From Macao—daily at 5:30 a.m. (Mondays at 7 a.m.) and 3 p.m. (Sundays at 5 p.m.).

Police Permits to leave the Colony are not required.
Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions, or from Messrs. T. Cox & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

DODWELL & COMPANY, LTD.

STEAMSHIP SERVICES.

FOR NEW YORK.

S.S. "EGREMONT CASTLE"

Sailing on or about 19th September.

LLOYD TRIESTINO

FOR SHANGHAI AND JAPAN.

S.S. "HUNGARIA"

Sailing on or about 2nd September.

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, Etc.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLING

TO LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.

Via SINGAPORE, PENANG AND COLOMBO.

S.S. "INNSBRUCK"

Sailing on or about 2nd September.

S.S. "HUNGARIA"

Sailing on or about 3rd October.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA, Ltd.

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S. S. CO.)

Regular Service between

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA

FOR JAPAN.

S.S. "BORNEO MARU".....Sailing on or about 16th September.

S.S. "SAMARANG MARU".....Sailing on or about 10th October.

FOR JAPAN.

S.S. "SAMARANG MARU".....Sailing on or about 21st August.

S.S. "RIJUN MARU".....Sailing on or about 14th September.

OCEAN TRANSPORT Co., Ltd.

(TAIYO KAIUN KAISHA)

Steamship Services Trans-Pacific.

Also to Australia, Europe, etc.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS with transshipment at CAIRO, in conjunction with the INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD., AND APCAB LINES.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

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LARGE STOCK OF SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS,

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O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

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LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

ALPS MARU (Call Marseilles).....Tuesday, 7th Sept.

ATLAS MARU.....Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Manzanillo, Durban and

BUENOS AIRES.....Cape Town via Singapore.....Thursday, 9th September.

CHICAGO MARU.....Tuesday, 2nd November.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Suez.

SIAM MARU.....Monday, 23rd August.

LUZON MARU.....Tuesday, 24th August.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly

service.

SEIKEN MARU.....Wednesday, 1st September.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to

New Zealand and Pacific Island.

KUNAJIRI MARU.....Friday, 25th September.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—

Regular fortnightly service touching at immediate ports in

Japan and taking cargo. Overland route U.S. in connection

with Chicago, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

AFRICA MARU (Call Manila).....Friday, 20th August.

NEW YORK—Regular monthly service via Japan ports, San Francisco,

Panama and Cuban Ports.

HONOLULU MARU.....Thursday, 9th September.

NEW ORLEANS.

BORNEO MARU.....Wednesday, 1st September.

JAPAN PORTS—Mokai, Kobe, Yokohama, Yokosuka.

MAORAS MARU.....Monday, 30th August.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have

excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers

and will arrive at and depart from the O.S.K. wharf

near the Harbour Office.

AMAKUSA MARU.....Friday, 27th August.

TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

BORBU MARU.....Thursday, 26th August.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YABUDA, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S. S. CO., LTD.

Agents.

Telephone No. 2207. 112, Connaught Road Central.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILING SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

HAIPHONG.....Tientsin.....Aug. 21, at 11 a.m.

HAIPHONG.....Tientsin.....Aug. 21, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN.....Aug. 22, at 11 a.m.

HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG.....Aug. 22, at 11 a.m.

SWATOW & SINGAPORE.....Aug. 22, at 11 a.m.

AMOI, SHANGHAI AND PUKOW.....Aug. 22, at 11 a.m.

SWATOW & BANGKOK.....Aug. 22, at 11 a.m.

MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO.....Aug. 22, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI.....Aug. 22, at 11 a.m.

Saloon accommodation, staterooms, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and

State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai

(thrice weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading

to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai,

avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wootung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS.

Telephone No. 25.

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers.

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

(Call at Shanghai and Kobe).

"ICONIUM".....About Oct. 6th.

For PORTLAND, ORE.

"COAKET".....About Aug. 30th.

"WAWALONA".....About Sept. 15th.

"MONTAGUE".....About Sept. 15th.

For NEW YORK.

"CAPE MAY".....About Sept. 15th.

"EIDEN".....About Oct. 15th.

"CITY OF JOHNS".....About Nov. 15th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common Points.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO:

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

Telephone 2477 & 2478. Fifth Floor, Hotel Mansions.

SERVICE TO UNITED STATES

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON.

Via Panama

S.S. "CAPE MAY".....About 15th Sept.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

Telephone 2477 & 2478. AGENTS. 5TH FLOOR. HOTEL MANSIONS.

THE BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.

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Freight Service to Europe.

Regular Service to

ANTWERP & ROTTERDAM.

S.S. "EASTERLING".....About 16th Sept.

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LOS ANGELES PACIFIC NAVIGATION COMPANY.

"TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE"

"Operating the following U. S. Shipping Line steamers."

HONGKONG TO LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, U.S.A.

DOE EDWARDS.....About 20th.

S.S. WEST HIKI.....Aug. 20.

S.S. VINITA.....Sept. 12.

S.S. WEST HIKI.....Sept. 15.

S.S. WEST HIKI.....Oct. 7.

S.S. WEST HIKI.....Oct. 10.

Through Bills of Lading to all U.S. and Canadian Overland Points.

no Transshipment on route.

Shipwide connection with the Salt Lake, Santa Fe and Southern Pacific Railroads.

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CHAS. E. RICHARDSON,

General Agent for South China.

SHIPPING

C. P. & S.

HONGKONG to VANCOUVER

(via Shanghai, Nagasaki (Moji) Kobe & Yokohama)

From

STAMERS

Empress of Russia.....Aug. 26

Empress of Japan.....Sept. 13

Empress of Asia.....Sept. 23

Empress of Russia.....Oct. 21

Monteagle.....Oct. 28

Empress of Japan.....Nov. 8

Empress of Asia.....Nov. 18

Empress of Russia.....Dec. 18

Monteagle.....Dec. 31

Passengers to Europe are strongly urged to determine the exact

date of the Atlantic sailing desired prior to departure from

the Orient. Transit conditions on the Atlantic are subject to

change. Atlantic reservations can be arranged by cable

or letter for all passengers to Europe, whether or not crossing

the Pacific via C.P. & S. Steamers. Frequent sailings Montreal

to Liverpool, London and Glasgow. Passage orders issued here

will cover all such reservations.

For Fares and other information please apply to—

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CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING" (15,000 tons) "NILE" (11,000 tons) "CHINA" (10,500 tons)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.

"NANKING" "NILE" "CHINA"

August 22nd 1920. August 28th 1920. September 24th 1920.

at Noon.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS

PASSENGER SERVICE.

C. H. RITTER, Tel. Passenger Dept. 1834.

Prince's Building, Lee House Street. Tel. Freight Dept. & Agent. 1161.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE OF Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good

R Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in State-rooms

and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

HAIPHONG.....Capt. W. C. Passmore.....TUESDAY, 24th August, at 3 p.m.

HAIPHONG.....Capt. A. H. Stewart.....FRIDAY, 27th August, at 3 p.m.

AMOI.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—

General Managers.

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR HAVANA & NEW YORK

VIA PANAMA CANAL.

Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA,

DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and

CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO.

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

MANAGERS AGENTS.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

FOR PARTICULARS OF SAILINGS SHIPPERS ARE

REQUESTED TO APPROACH THE UNDERSIGNED.

For

LONDON....."KANSAS".....On 10th Sept.

LONDON....."WAZI".....On 20th Sept.

Subject to change without notice.

Or to REES & Co., Canton.

General Agents.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

General Agents.

NEW YORK DIRECT.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD. & CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.)

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

"NINGBOHAW".....Via Suez.....20th Aug.

"BIRMINGHAM CITY".....Via Suez.....10th Sept.

SHIPPING

P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA APCAR AND EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES

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MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA. INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND AND QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From (about)	Destination
"KADYAN"	9,000	30th Aug. at Noon	Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Port Said, Marseilles and London.
"PLASSY"	7,400	24th Aug. at Noon	Marseilles, London & A'werp.
"RHIVA"	8,000	17th Sept. at Noon	Marseilles, London & A'werp.
"JEFFREY"	7,400	11th Sept. at Noon	Marseilles, London & A'werp.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From (about)	Destination
"TAKADA"	7,000	21st Aug. at 1 p.m.	Straits, Rangoon and Calcutta.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From (about)	Destination
"KANOWNA"	7,000	25th Sept. at 1 p.m.	Sandakan, Thursday Island, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

S.S.	Tons	From (about)	Destination
"KHIVA"	9,000	30th Aug. at 3 p.m.	Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama.
"GREGORY APCAR"	4,500	1st Sept. at 11 a.m.	Shanghai and Japan.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets Interchangeable.
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by P. & O. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. tickets Singapore to Colombo.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers and Freight rates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
Parcels Measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For further information, Passage Fare, Freight, etc., apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,

10, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai & Japan ports.

Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.
YUBUKI MARU (omitting Manila) ... Saturday, 11th Sept. at 11 a.m.
KATORI MARU ... Thursday, 30th Sept. at 11 a.m.
TAJIMA MARU ... Friday, 1st Oct. at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said & Marseilles.

SHIZUOKA MARU ... Thursday, 25th Aug. at Noon
KAGA MARU ... Thursday, 25th Sept. at Noon

HAMBURG, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

LIVERPOOL & Marseilles via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

TOTTORI MARU ... End of September.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 22nd Sept. at 11 a.m.
NIKKO MARU ... Wednesday, 29th Oct. at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via the Suez Canal.

AKITA MARU ... Wednesday, 25th August.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Singapore, Rangoon, Calcutta, Durban and Cape Town.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

TENSIN MARU ... Monday, 23rd August.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

CEYLON MARU ... Sunday, 29th August.
BOMBAY MARU ... Saturday, 4th September.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

NIKKO MARU ... Saturday, 18th September, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

NAGATO MARU ... Monday, 23rd August.
TAMBA MARU ... Monday, 23rd August, at 11 a.m.
TOMI MARU ... Thursday, 25th August.

For further information apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

S. YASUDA, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 224 & 225.

SHIPPING.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE.

For: NEW YORK.

S.S. "CELTIC PRINCE" via Suez Canal, Early October.

Steamers proceed via SUEZ CANAL or PANAMA CANAL at Owners' option.

For freight and further particulars, apply to:

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.



HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO.

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

"THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN."

STEAMERS	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SEINYO MARU	22,000	Sept. 6th
IPERSIA MARU	8,000	Sept. 11th
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	Oct. 12th (from Hongkong)

Omitting call at Shanghai. "Calling at Keelung."

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO.

VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, MOLLEND, ARICA & IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AYRES.

STEAMERS	Tons	Leave Hongkong
ANYU MARU	15,500	Sept. 8th
SEITO MARU	14,000	Nov. 8th

For full information regarding passengers, freight, and sailings, apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager.

King's Building.

Agents at Canton:

Messrs. T. E. GRIFFITHS, LTD.

THOS. COOK & SON.

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents, Bankers, etc.

OFFICIAL PASSENGER AGENTS TO THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD at Tariff Rates.

LETTERS OF CREDIT AND CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED AND CASHED.

SAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE," containing Sailings and Fares from the Far East to all parts of the World, will be forwarded free on application.

Telegraphic Address "COUPON." THOS. COOK & SON,

Telephone No. 534. Hong Kong Hotel Buildings, Hongkong.

Also HANGHAI, PEKIN & YOKOHAMA, MANILA.

Cable Office—LUDGATE GIBBS, LONDON, &c.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

Pure full-cream milk, enriched with choice malted barley & wheat, in powder form. Keeps indefinitely.



THE FOOD DRINK FOR ALL AGES.

A refreshing and sustaining beverage instantly ready by the addition of hot or cold water only. No cooking. Nourishing and convenient.

Of all Chemists and Grocers.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BEDFORDSHIRE, ENGLAND.

NOTICE.

We can supply the Best Steaming Coal on Short Notice for Ships and Local Consumers.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

A TRIAL ORDER WILL CONVINCE YOU.

SANG KEE & CO.,

No. 73, Des Voeux Road Central.

Cable Add. "SANGKEI." Tel. No. 3420.

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have over thirty years' experience. We own two slipways and can accommodate any craft of 300 feet long.

Town Office: 84, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG. Telephone No. 429.
Shipyard: Sham-Sai-Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 9.
Estimates furnished on application.

Hongkong, April 1, 1913.

A. KWAI & CO.

11 & 13 Connaught Road Central, Hongkong.

"NAVY CONTRACTORS"

Ship Chandeliers, Coal Merchants, Sail-Makers, General Storekeepers.

Boys and Soda Manufacturers.

Cable Add. "KWAI" Tel. No. 2200.

WING KEE & CO.

25, Connaught Road Central.

COAL MERCHANTS.

SHIP CHANDLERS, COMPAGNIES

AND STEVEDORES.

Cable Add. "WINGKEE" Tel. No. 1414.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

STRUTHERS AND DIXON, INC.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From BALTIMORE.

THE Steamship

"GREENLAND,"

having arrived from Baltimore via ports on 17th August, 1920. Consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or Extra-Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns where it will be examined at 10 a.m. on 23rd Aug. 1920, by the Company's surveyors Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognised. No claims will be recognised after the goods have left the Godowns and cargo undelivered on and after 24th August, 1920 will be subject to rent.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

STRUTHERS & DIXON, INC., Agents.

1st floor, Powell's Building,

12, Des Voeux Road, Central.

Hongkong, August 17, 1920.

STRUTHERS & DIXON, INC.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Steamship

"ELKHORN,"

Having arrived from San Francisco via ports on 18th August, 1920, consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports & Exports, Hongkong, before bills of Lading will be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns where it will be examined at 10 a.m. on 24th August, 1920, by the Company's Surveyors Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognised. No claims will be recognised after the goods have left the Godowns and cargo undelivered on and after 25th August, 1920, will be subject to rent.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

STRUTHERS & DIXON, INC., Agents.

1st floor, Powell's Building,

12, Des Voeux Road Central.

Hongkong, August 16, 1920.

SHIPS' STORES

Hardware, Metals, Paints

and Oils.

Full Lines of Shipchandlery

Supplies

KWONG SANG & CO.,

Established in 1868.

57, 58 & 59 Connaught Road Central.

Tel. Nos. Offices 2564 & 2566.

Godown 785.

SHIPBUILDERS.

SHIP REPAIRERS.

BOILER MAKERS.

FORGE MASTERS.

OXY-ACETYLENE, AND

ELECTRIC WELDERS.

MECHANICAL, AND

ELECTRICAL

ENGINEERS.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY
OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

—DRY DOCK—

Length 187 Feet.

Length on Blocks 750 Feet

Depth on Centre of

Sill (B.W.O.S.T.) 24 ft. 6 ins.

—THREE SLIPWAYS—

Capable of Handling Ships Up

to 3,000 Tons Displacement.

Electric Crane at Sea Wall, Capable of

Lifting 100 Tons at 70 Feet height.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS.

HONGKONG, CHINA, & JAPAN.

SHIPPING

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U.S. MAIL LINE.
Operating the New West Coast Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA,"
& "COLOMBIA"
HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO
via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU
THE S. S. "SEAN" BELT
The most comfortable route to America and Europe.
Sailings from HONGKONG at NOON.
"ECUADOR" ... Wednesday, Sept. 8th.
"COLOMBIA" ... Wednesday, Oct. 6th.
"VENEZUELA" ... Wednesday, Oct. 6th.
"LAKE PARKINGDALE" ... Fri. Aug. 30th.
U.S. SHIPPING BOARD VESSEL FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
"WEST IN-S-P" ... Last half of August.
PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
Telephone 12. Cable Address "SOLANG."
Under American Flag.

STRUTHERS & DIXON, INC.

Operating Far Eastern services for account of the UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD.

Also Amalgamated with

C. SHOFOLITAN SHIPPING CO., NEW YORK.

Operating Baltimore via Panama service to the Far East.

For NEW YORK & BALTIMORE.

"Greenland" 29th August.

For SEATTLE.

"WEST ISON" 28th August.

For SAN FRANCISCO Direct.

"BRAVE COEUR" 14th September.

For CUBA.

"CHICAGO" 15th September.

Through Bills of Lading to all U.S. and Canadian

Overland Common Points.

HONGKONG OFFICE—1st floor Powell's Building, 12 Des Voeux Rd., Tel. 3004.

S. S. "ELKHORN" SAILS FOR

SINGAPORE

20th AUGUST.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO:

Telephone 3008 STRUTHERS & DIXON, INC. Powell's Building

JAVA-PACIFIC LINE

OF THE JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN L.I.N.

Next sailing for SAN FRANCISCO.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers.

All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points to the

United States of America and Canada.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN L.I.N.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Telephone No. 1674.

York Buildings.

STEAMING COAL.

Contracts Solicited for Bunkering Ships

at Hongkong, Shanghai, Keelung (Formosa)

and all Leading Japan Ports.

K. KIMURA & CO.

2, Connaught Road, Central.

Cable Add. "Propaganda." Tel. No. 2530.

WEATHER REPORT.

Aug. 20, 1920. No returns from Japanese station. Pressure has decreased slightly at the majority of stations reporting. The Tongking depression appears to have merged into the trough which still covers the north part of the China Sea and extends across Luzon and Formosa to the Pacific.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 76.66 inches, against an average of 61.58 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 21st:

1.—Hongkong to Cap Rock. E or variable winds, light to moderate; cloudy, occasional rain.

2.—Formosa Channel. E. or N.E. winds, moderate.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook. The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY, HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

AUGUST 20, 1920.—a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Force.	Weather.
Victoria Peak	8 a.m.	30.05	68		SW	4	b
Wanai	8 a.m.	29.95	68				
Hakodadi	8 a.m.	29.95	68				
Kochi	8 a.m.	29.95	68				
Nagasaki	8 a.m.	29.95	68				
Kagoshima	8 a.m.	29.95	68				
Oshima	8 a.m.	29.95	68				
Saba	8 a.m.	29.95	68				
Ishijima	8 a.m.	29.95	68				
Bonin Island	8 a.m.	29.95	68				
Wakatsuki	8 a.m.	29.95	68				
Hankow	8 a.m.	29.79	75	90	SE	1	o
Ichang	8 a.m.	29.79	75	90	SE	1	o
Kiukiang	8 a.m.	29.79	75	90	SE	1	o
Chongking	8 a.m.	29.79	75	90	SE	1	o
Shanghai	8 a.m.	29.85	70	98	E	4	o
Tientsin	8 a.m.	29.83	74	92	NE	4	b
Peking	8 a.m.	29.84	71	91	SW	4	b
Harbin	8 a.m.	29.89	80	78	SE	1	b
Manchuria	8 a.m.	29.82	80	93	SE	1	b
Amoy	8 a.m.	29.82	80	93	SE	1	b
Swatow	8 a.m.	29.82	80	93	SE	1	b
Hankow	8 a.m.	29.82	80	93	SE	1	b
Ichang	8 a.m.	29.82	80	93	SE	1	b
Kiukiang	8 a.m.	29.82	80	93	SE	1	b
Chongking	8 a.m.	29.82	80	93	SE	1	b
Shanghai	8 a.m.	29.82	80	93	SE	1	b
Tientsin	8 a.m.	29.82	80	93	SE	1	b
Peking	8 a.m.	29.82	80	93	SE	1	b
Harbin	8 a.m.	29.82	80	93	SE	1	b
Manchuria	8 a.m.	29.82	80	93	SE	1	b
Amoy	8 a.m.	29.82	80	93	SE	1	b
Swatow	8 a.m.	29.82	80	93	SE	1	b
Hankow	8 a.m.	29.82	80	93	SE	1	b
Ichang	8 a.m.	29.82	80	93	SE	1	b
Kiukiang	8 a.m.	29.82	80	93	SE	1	b
Chongking	8 a.m.	29.82	80	93	SE	1	b
Shanghai	8 a.m.	29.82	80	93	SE	1	b
Tientsin	8 a.m.	29.82	80	93	SE	1	b
Peking	8 a.m.	29.82	80	93	SE	1	b
Harbin	8 a.m.	29.82	80	93	SE	1	b
Manchuria	8 a.m.	29.82	80	93	SE	1	b
Amoy	8 a.m.	29.82	80	93	SE	1	b
Swatow	8 a.m.	29.82	80	93	SE	1	b
Hankow	8 a.m.	29.82	80	93	SE	1	b
Ichang	8 a.m.	29.82	80	93	SE	1	b
Kiukiang	8 a.m.	29.82	80	93	SE	1	b
Chongking	8 a.m.	29.82	80	93	SE	1	b
Shanghai	8 a.m.	29.82	80	93	SE	1	b
Tientsin	8 a.m.	29.82	80	93	SE	1	b
Peking	8 a.m.	29.82	80	93	SE	1	b
Harbin	8 a.m.	29.82	80	93	SE	1	b
Manchuria	8 a.m.	29.82	80	93	SE	1	b
Amoy	8 a.m.	29.82	80	93	SE	1	b
Swatow	8 a.m.	29.82	80	93	SE	1	b
Hankow	8 a.m.	29.82	80	93	SE	1	b
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Tientsin	8 a.m.	29.82	80	93	SE	1	b
Peking	8 a.m.	29.82	80	93	SE	1	b
Harbin	8 a.m.	29.82	80	93	SE	1	b
Manchuria	8 a.m.	29.82	80	93	SE	1	b
Amoy	8 a.m.	29.82	80	93	SE	1	b
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Manchuria	8 a.m.	29.82	80	93	SE	1	b
Amoy	8 a.m.	29.82	80	93	SE	1	b
Swatow	8 a.m.	29.82	80	93	SE	1	b
Hankow	8 a.m.	29.82	80	93	SE	1	b
Ichang	8 a.m.	29.82	80	93	SE	1	b
Kiukiang	8 a.m.	29.82	80	93	SE	1	b
Chongking	8 a.m.	29.82	80	93	SE	1	b
Shanghai	8 a.m.	29.82	80	93	SE	1	b
Tientsin	8 a.m.	29.82	80	93	SE	1	b
Peking	8 a.m.	29.82	80	93	SE	1	b
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Kiukiang	8 a.m.	29.82	80	93	SE	1	b
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Tientsin	8 a.m.	29.82	80	93	SE	1	b
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Amoy	8 a.m.	29.82	80	93	SE	1	b
Swatow	8 a.m.	29.82	80	93	SE	1	b
Hankow	8 a.m.	29.82	80	93	SE	1	b
Ichang	8 a.m.	29.82	80	93	SE	1	b
Kiukiang	8 a.m.	29.82	80	93	SE	1	b
Chongking	8 a.m.	29.82	80	93	SE	1	b
Shanghai	8 a.m.	29.82	80	93	SE	1	b
Tientsin	8 a.m.	29.82	80	93	SE	1	b
Peking	8 a.m.	29.82	80	93	SE	1	b
Harbin	8 a.m.	29.82	80	93	SE	1	b
Manchuria	8 a.m.	29.82	80	93	SE	1	b
Amoy	8 a.m.	29.82	80	93	SE	1	b
Swatow	8 a.m.	29.82	80	93	SE	1	b
Hankow	8 a.m.	29.82	80	93	SE	1	b
Ichang	8 a.m.	29.82	80	93	SE	1	b
Kiukiang	8 a.m.	29.82	80	93	SE	1	b
Chongking	8 a.m.	29.82	80	93	SE	1	b
Shanghai	8 a.m.	29.82	80	93	SE	1	b
Tientsin	8 a.m.	29.82	80	93	SE	1	b
Peking	8 a.m.	29.82	80	93	SE	1	b
Harbin	8 a.m.	29.82	80	93	SE	1	b
Manchuria	8 a.m.	29.82	80	93	SE	1	b
Amoy	8 a.m.	29.82	80	93	SE	1	b
Swatow	8 a.m.	29.82	80	93	SE	1	b
Hankow	8 a.m.	29.82	80	93	SE	1	b
Ichang	8 a.m.	29.82	80	93	SE	1	b
Kiukiang	8 a.m.	29.82	80	93	SE	1	b
Chongking	8 a.m.	29.82	80	93	SE	1	b
Shanghai	8 a.m.	29.82	80	93	SE	1	b
Tientsin	8 a.m.	29.82	80	93	SE	1	b
Peking	8 a.m.	29.82	80	93	SE	1	b
Harbin	8 a.m.	29.82	80	93	SE	1	b
Manchuria	8 a.m.	29.82	80	93	SE	1	b
Amoy	8 a.m.	29.82	80	93	SE	1	b
Swatow	8 a.m.	29.82	80	93	SE	1	b
Hankow	8 a.m.	29.82	80	93	SE	1	b
Ichang	8 a.m.	29.82	80	93	SE	1	b
Kiukiang	8 a.m.	29.82	80	93	SE	1	b
Chongking	8 a.m.	29.82	80	93	SE	1	b
Shanghai	8 a.m.	29.82	80	93	SE	1	b
Tientsin	8 a.m.	29.82	80	93	SE	1	b
Peking	8 a.m.	29.82	80	93	SE	1	b
Harbin	8 a.m.	29.82	80	93	SE	1	b
Manchuria	8 a.m.	29.82	80	93	SE	1	b
Amoy	8 a.m.	29.82	80	93	SE	1	b
Swatow	8 a.m.	29.82	80	93	SE	1	b
Hankow	8 a.m.	29.82	80	93	SE	1	b
Ichang	8 a.m.	29.82	80	93	SE	1	b
Kiukiang	8 a.m.	29.82	80	93	SE	1	b
Chongking	8 a.m.	29.82	80	93	SE	1	b
Shanghai	8 a.m.	29.82	80	93	SE	1	b
Tientsin	8 a.m.	29.82	80	93	SE	1	b
Peking	8 a.m.	29.82	80	93	SE	1	b
Harbin	8 a.m.	29.82	80	93			